Peruvian Bids for Immigration to the Amazon.

ELECTIONS IN ECUADOR

The Church Question in Chile.

The mail steamship Arizona, Captain Maury, arrived yesterday from Aspinwall, with mails and passengers from Colombia and the South Pacific States. Our correspondence given below will be found to contain all the points of interest in the news by this arrival.

The Arizona brings the following

TREASURE LIST.	
J. &. W. Seligman & Co. Order E. Kelly E. Weiti F. Probst & Co. S. L. Issac & Asch.	\$3,024 20,000 64,500 7,000 24,480 3,500
Total	122,504

COLOMBIA.

Return of Correoso-New Elections-Com-merce of the South Pacific Leaving the Isthmus-Protestant Church at Panama-News from Bogota.

PANAMA, June 15, 1869. President Correcco returned from his tour to the provinces on the 10th inst., and was well received, notwithstanding the threats that were made against im here during his absence.

Great complaints are made that the elections

throughout the different departments were entirely controlled by Correoso's soldiers, and no civilians voted except those in favor of the radical party. In Panama, on Sunday, the 5th inst., when the elections ranama on Sanday, the stat max, when the electrons took place, the entire militia force was marched up to the polls with fixed bayonets, and deposited their votes for the government party. Only thirty other votes were polled. Outside the city walls the conservatives carried the day as the soldiers were too busy inside to attend to them. This is a fair specimen of how the elections are managed throughout the republic. A radical meeting was held here some evenings ago and resolutions passed denouncing the league between the conservatives and liberals in or of Mosquera, but only thirty signatures could be procured. It was printed privately by the rad mmittee and sent to Bogota with a grand floursh, as the feelings of the people here. Beyond this the political world of Panama remains perfectly quiet, and, for a wonder, we have no excitement of

the political world of Panama remains perfectly quiet, and, for a wonder, we have no excitement of any kind on hand.

It is reported that the Panama Railroad Company are to reduce their rate of freight one-third on the 1st of July. It is high time they did so, as the present tartifis driving freight from the road as fast as it can. The last steamer from Valparaiso for Liverpool via the Straits took upwards of 2,700 tons of assorted cargo from the coast, a large quantity of which was sent from Callao to Valparaiso by steamer. She also carried a very heavy specie list and ner cabins were full of passengers. The Pacific Steam Navigation Company, who own the Straits line, are talking of taking off the steamers plying between Callao and Panama attogether, as they are losing money heavily, having only the mail subsidy to depend on now, the bulk of the freight and passengers going by the Straits. They rarely bring or take from here more than half a dozen passengers, and their cargoes are rapidly falling off and will continue to do so uniess the rates by this route are materially reduced, and that very promptly.

Our rainy season seems to have at length set in and smallox appears to be abating, either for want of subjects to take hold of, or through the change of season; beyond what remains of that disease I know of no sickness here at present.

no sickness here at present.

The Protestani church at Panama is rapidly proeasing towards completion, the roof being already

It will be quite a creditable building and is
ry well located, commanding a fine view of the
ands in the bay. The committee is several thound dollars short of funds to defray the expenses
the building.

sand dollars short of funds to defray the expenses of the building.

Dates have been received to the 18th of May by a small sailing vessel at Aspinwall. The proposition to pass an annesty law allowing General Mosquera to return to this country was thrown out in the Senate by 14 votes against 13. It had previously passed in the House of Representatives by 32 votes against 12. The Senate recused to reconsider the proposition, though urged to do so by the lower house. Party spirit runs strong at the capital. The greatest excitement existed in Bogota on account of the elections, and a collision among the political parties seems inevitable. Mosquera was receiving many votes through the country, notwithstanding the opposition of the government. The regular mails were not received by the last steamer, owing, it is said, to the lowness of the river. They are anxiously looked for by the steamer Bolivia, now over due.

FCUADOR.

The Presidential Election-Peace Restored-The Republic Too Poor to Pay PANAMA, June 15, 1869.

Dates to the 26th May from Guayaquil are received The National Convention was installed on the 16th at the capital, Dr. Rafael Carvajal being elected President of the republic and Dr. Elias Lasso Vice President. Rafael Borja and Victor Lasso Secretaries. On the same day a decree was issued that senors Garcia Morenó and Aseásubi, President and Vice President, should continue acting until the con-stitution of the new government could be organized; but Moreno having insisted on resigning the Convention accepted his resignation, leaving Sefior

vention accepted his resignation, leaving Señor Aseasubi at the head of the administration. Dr. Pable Herrera has been appointed Secretary of State and Foreign Affairs, and Dr. Gablel Garcia Moreno Secretary of the Treasury.

On the 18th Garcia Moreno, then President, issued a decree declaring the republic no longer in a state of war, and allowing all political prisoners or refugees to be at liberty to return to their homes except certain military men engaged in the March revolt, but the terms are such that few people will demean themselves by accepting them. Imprisonment for debt is abolished except in certain cases. A decree has been issued establishing punishment for the breach of public morality. Ecuador has just declared that she is not bound to meet her engagements to British bondholders because the country is too poor.

PERU.

Important Decree Concerning Amazonian Colonization-Liberality of the Government-General News.

LIMA, May 28, 1869. The following very important decree has been published by the government here relative to the colonization of that portion of Peruvian territory laying about the headwaters of the Amazon:—

laying about the headwaters of the Amazon:—
The government will concede a free passage to natives of this country or to foreigners who may desire to settle in the Amazon region. The local authorities will distribute the public lands to the settlers, in accordance with the laws of Peru. The government will furnish to the immigrants, before commencing their voyage, all the agricultural and other necessary implements gratis, the local authorities supplying them with seeds, &c.

The pensioners of the State who may desire to emigrate to the Amazon will, in addition to the abovementioned privileges, receive their pay in the place

The pensioners of the State who may desire to emigrate to the Amazon will, in addition to the above-mentioned privileges, receive their pay in the place of their settlement. The payments will be made by the department treasuries, according to the established custom. The government concedes a monthly payment of eight soles (nearly eight dollars, gold) for six months to the foreign or Peruvian settlers, a sumicient time in which to gather the first harvest. The prefects of departments will open a careful register of the number and nationality of the settlers, together with all important circumstances that may occur.

The emigrants oblige themselves to remain at least four years in the Amazonian regions. Tho se who receive money for their passage to the country of the Amazon must commence their voyage within three mouths from said receipt; those who fail to do so must return the passage money and pay the expenses they may have occasioned the government. To insure the faithful fulliment of the preceding clause the emigrants must file a sufficient bond.

The importance of this decree and its extreme liberality will be seen at a glance. It is the intention of the government to authorize its consuls in the different European and American nations to contract with the emigrants and to make known the

tract with the emigrants and to make known the wast resources of the district referred to. This, how-ever, will be extremely difficult from the incomplete information we possess regarding that country. We only know that the Indians residing there wear an enviable quantity of gold ornaments; that the most valuable drug and dyestuffs are found there; that timber of great importance abounds; that there are open vallers, well watered, of virgin

sou; that any climate, from the coldest to the torrid, can be reached, and that the country abounds in game, while the numerous rivers are alive with itsis. The principal difficulty—that of reaching this region—is now obviated by the decree, since the government will land the immigrants at the place designated, and, besides, takes care of them until the time for gathering the first crop has passed by. Add to these benefits the fact that krazil has declared the free navigation of her Amazonian waters, and Peru followed her example, and that a railway is now being projected by the most influential and wealthlest men of the republic to connect Lima with the Peruvain head waters of the King of Rivers, thus offering two outlets for the products of the settlers. Protected by the government forces, the other danger of attacks from the Indians, who are hostile and warlike, is diminished, and that drawback would doubtiess quickly disappear.

Your correspondent is of opinion, however, that it will require some time to perfect the necessarily extensive arrangements that must be made in order to convince the emigrants of the benefits of the enterprise—such, for example, as sending forces to the regions described, surveying and selecting the most suitable spots, establishing posts and ports, and drawing up the prospectus to be made public. Nevertheless the idea does honor to the liberal government of Colonel Balta, and will increase the deserved popularity that he enjoys throughout the republic.

Since my last communication no political events.

served popularity that he enjoys throughout the republic. Since my last communication no political events of any note have transpired. The redoubtable Captain Montero, the bugoear of the government, is somewhere in hiding, and very correctly deems it dangerous to exhibit hinsell. There is very little doubt but that in cases of conspiracy the rosewater policy of former administrations would be completely overturned, and President Balts, in making an example of one or two of these bad, ambitious men, would confer a lasting favor upon his country by ridding her of the post and establishing her peace securely. The news from the South respecting the health of that unfortunate district is much more favorable. Teams, that some weeks since had twenty-eight men sick daily from fever out of a resident population of not 2,000, now has only two or three.

of a resident population of not 2,000, now has only two or three.

Great destitution prevails throughout the Southern country, the inhabitants ruined by the earthquake and paralyzed by the fear of the terrible fever. fever.

The government has done all that could be done to assist them, it, of course, being out of its power to grant each separate individual suffering from the disaster a sum of money sufficient to repair his losses.

losses.

From the want of a custom house at Arica, the port through which Bolivia receives all her supplies, and which was completely destroyed by the earth-quake and sea bore, the great benefits derived from that traffic have almost entirely disappeared. Now that the fever is abating the government can procure laborers to go to this dangerous spot, and will at once proceed to reconstruct the Custom House, mole and other buildings necessary for the commercial movement of the place.

An Ecclesiastical Trouble-The Impeachment

An interesting conflict between the ecclesiastical and judicial powers has been the subject of general conversation for the past week. The question turns upon the oath prescribed when a bishop is about to be consecrated. The form of this oath is the same that existed under the Spanish domination, when the appointment of the high church functionaries was neld as a special privilege by the crown, and since the time of the struggie for inde-pendence this oath has been exacted by the governent of Chile from all bishops who have been con secrated within the limits of the republic. The Holy See, however, refused many years since to acknowledge this privilege of the crown as an inheritance descending to a sovereign State, but was willing to concede the right to any republic on certain advantageous terms. Hitherto there has been no special trouble, as the bishops nominated by the no special trouble, as the bisliops nominated by the Chlican government have always met with the approbation of the Pope. Now a bishop who is a veritable representative of the Church militant appears upon the scene and stoutly refuses to take the accustomed oath, declaring it to be contrary to the laws of the Church, but at the same time asserting his willingness to subscribe any form consistent with the constitution of the country, in which the particular form has not been prescribed. The government immediately notified this truculent personage that he might retire to his diocese, but that his income would not be paid by the government. This determination caused a tremendous excitement among the Church party, and meetings and violent articles are now the order of the day, to strup that portion of the populace under clerical rule into an organized opposition to the Executive. A Cabinet Council has been called on the subject, and until the decision is known it is impossible to form a conjecture as to the termination of the affair. The newspapers and people generally support the government.

The long-mooted question of the impeachment of

newspapers and peopic generally support the government.

The long-mooted question of the impeachment of the Supreme Court for various alleged nigh crimes and misdemeanors has been finally settled by the committee declaring the accusations unfounded. The people generally, who understood that the political portion of the affair was the proposed nomination of Mr. Errasuriz, the Minister of War, for the Presidency, have heartly endorsed the decision of the committee, and the affair may be said to be of the past. Still its effects have been unfavorable for the promoters of the scheme, since their popularity is lost, and the party to which they belonged—the Church—has to bear all the burden of the fisseo.

In others matters relative to politics the country is at perfect tranquility. In a republic like Chile, when the income of the government is not sufficiently great to tempt the ambitious or needy, and where real patriotism and love of country exists, there is little daager of any formidable outbreak, except, as on previous occasions, when the conduct of the Executive justly exasperated the whole republic.

On the 13th and 14th instant Valparaiso exceri-

On the 13th and 14th instant Valparaiso experienced one of those dangerous northers that have enced one of those dangerous northers that have made her name obnoxious to maritime men. Fortunately the premaition of the storm gave nearly all the vessels ample time for pre-paration, and many of them, including the enced one of those dangerous northers that have made her name obnoxious to maritime men. Fortunately the premonition of the storm gave nearly all the vessels ample time for preparation, and many of them, including the snips of war, left the harbor. Consequently but little damage was done to the shipping, the principal injury being inflicted on the public works now being erected in the port. The mole in process of construction was completely demolished, together with the embankments and walls near it. The old wharf was also carried away, and a number of small boats and launches broken into pleces by the force of the waves. The amount of damage suffered by the government will not be covered by 100,000, and the private loss probably half as much more.

The steamer Magalianes, about starting for Europe, was obliged to postpone her voyage, not being able to receive her cargo or passengers on board. The Agricultural Exposition continues to be very successful, it is greatly to be regretted that the manufactures of the United States are not better represented, since the number of orders received by English houses for agricultural implements prove how beneficial the Exposition has been to the builders of that nation. Some of the contributing countries are evidently in the dark regarding the precise character of an exhibition of this description, New Granada sending, as her quota of agricultural instruments or products, the portrait of her president and a panorama of her capital city—Bogota. Peru is represented by some native wines, made from the celebrated Italia grape, and some very fine specimens of refined sugar. The list of premiums, to be shortly awarded, will give the best idea of the magnitude and character of the fair. The most lively interest is displayed by farmer throughout the republic respecting the new improvements in agricultural implements and machinery.

An important decree has been published by the government and will soon receive the sanction of the Senate. All implements and machinery.

An important

. A SENSATION BY A PRETTY YOUNG QUAKERESS.

A SERSATION BY A PRETTY YOUNG QUARERESS.

[Tom the Columbus (Ohio) Journal, June 21.]

A beat full young lady, dressed as a Quakeress, entered the olice of a prominent railroad official yesterday and as ed for a pass over the road, good for one month. She lated that she was engaged in missionary work, and energied to do much good. The peculiar character of the 5 ork was explained, and, asking the young lady to be eated, the gentleman proseeded to fill out a pass as to desire the could not read, she handed to back. The gentleman and allowing her to go to any point on the whole line of road at any time within the month from date. The lady, to his curprise, dropped on her knees and prayed carnestly for some minutes. The act did not surprise as much as her sweet tone and becautiful language. Most beautiful thoughts were expressed in well chosen words, and the woman seemed to yield to the spirit of the moment. In her own language the spirit moved her to thank God for putting so good a man in such a place. She said she had beeu an idle, frivolous girl, disposed to ignore the teachings and customs of her people, but that, uneducated as she was, she had devoted herself to a good work and had accompushed much, and hoped to accomplish much more. This is the incident as it occurred. Be the woman whom she may she produced quite an excitement in places where generally there is too much business for anything in the romantic way.

Sufficial the sufficient of the morn of the places where generally there is too much business for anything in the romantic way.

SUICIDE IN HERKIMER COUNTY.—Last Saturday morning Mr. Charles Ingersoil committed suicide at his place of residence in Litendield, Herkimer county. Last April the death of a much loved daughter greatly increased the feelings of despondency to which Mr. Ingersoil has been subject for some time past. Saturday morning he did some light work about his premises, and after breakfast went up stairs and hung himself to one of the rafters by means of a clothes line. The terrible discovery was made by his youngest daughter, a girl twelve years of age, about half an hour after the father left the breakfast table. The manner in which he had arranged the rope showed that he was firmly intent upon taking his life. He was found in a half sitting posture, with his feet resting on the floor. Mr. Ingersoil was fifty-three years of age. He leaves a wife and five children.—Albany Aryus, June 23.

PORTO RICO.

Elections to the Cortes-Emente Among the Troops—Alarm of the Government—Arrests of Prominent Citizous—Suppression of News-PORTO RICO, June 8, 1869.

The elections have at last taken place here. The liberals, as I told you in my last, were placed in such a condition by the electoral law that their defeat was unavoidable. They, therefore, resolved upon abstaining themselves from any participation what-ever in the matter. The Spaniards remained thus, ever in the matter. The Spaniards remained thus, to their great joy, undisputed masters of the situa-tion. Being no longer held in check by the liberals, the necessity of union ceased and division sprang up among them. Some desired to have nothing changed among them. Some desired to have nothing changed in the actual mode of government, and others wished to see the island held under still stronger ties, finding its present condition too free. The latter party presented among its candidates Admiral Mendes Nunez, the man who bombarded the inoffensive town of Valparano; General Pavia, the butcher of nundreds of ifinocent victims during the Lares revointion, and Nicasio Navasenez, a Spanish judge, who manifested the most cruel nature during the same insurrection. If this party had triumphed I cannot foresee into what further state of misery the island ould have been driven nor how much blood would have been shed on scaffolds. Fortunately it was not so. The most liberal—if they can so be called—of so. The most liberal—if they can so be called—of the Spanish candidates were victorious at last, and their theories—slavery forever and no change in the actual mode of government—are sure of reigning for an undetermined time over Porto Rico. The liberals in the meantime stood apart, contemptuously regarding the stroggle and scornfully telling their opponents that their deputies would arrive at Madrid just in time to said the doors of Congress. On the 7th inst, the battailon of Valladolid, on entering its barracks at St. Johns, broke out into open mutiny, shouting Vica in Republica? The senunel was instantly snot, and one of the officers who stepped out on hearing the noise was also killed by the mutineers. Notwithstanding the vicent beginning of the outbreak, it was easily put down. The ringleaders were immediately secured, and will soon be shot. The battailon was then formed and narangued by General Sanz, who said that the soldiers were not guilty, for they were only tools in the hands of some nidden persons who induced them to revoit. He also said he would not shoot the ringleaders until they should inform him as to their accomplices among the natives. This affair has caused the greatest anxiety here—every native sees the sword of Damocles hanging over his head. On a similar occasion two years past General Marchesi availed himself of an equal occurrence to get rid of a dozen men whom he feared, banishing them. The natives have, therefore, just motives to be afraid now.

The government is in a great alarm, and nobody

a dozen men whom he leared, banishing them. The natives have, therefore, just motives to be afraid now.

The government is in a great alarm, and nobody knows why. There is a man-of-war in Mayaguez, while another one is cruizing along the coast. A column of about 100 men has been sent to Cabokojo, and that part of the coast is kept under strict watch by columns of soldiers who cross it in every direction. Four cannon have been sent to the fort of Mayaguez. Twenty thousand cartridges have been ordered. All these warlike preparations are cause of continual wonder to the natives, who begin to look somewhat contemptuously on their oppressors, saying that if they are so much afraid when everything is quiet they would not wonder to see them frightened to death if a revolution broke forth. The government not only alarms the population with this military preparation, but commits the most unheard of strocities, insulting and persecuting the most worthy and respectable men in the island. Dr. Mangual, Mr. U. Cancela, Mr. J. Arroyo and Mr. J. Chavarri were put in a horribile dungeon because they delayed somewhat in paying certain taxes, and were kept in this miserable condition until they managed to pay. They were then taken to the Corregidor. Colonel Balboa, who called them rebels and insuited them in the most offensive manner. One of these gentlemen specially was so illiteated by Mr. Balboa that he immediately fied for St. Thomas in a fishing boat, fearing to be assassinated. The same Corregidor banished a Dominican writer by the name of Bondia, editor of a Mayaguez journal, because he opposed the official candidates, seizing at the same time his printing office. These innecessary violences look very much like a drowning man's last and unconscious efforts to keep affoat.

The Post Office continues keeping away from us all information on Cuban affairs. The government fears, it seems, that the triumphs of the insurgents should induce the Potto Ricans to revolt. No new being in priculation but that thought convenient by Gene

VENEZUELA.

Claims of American Citizens-Prodigality of CARACAS, June 3, 1869.

who had awards made in their favor by the mixed commission under the treaty of April 25, 1866, they resolved that the HERALD was the best means of conveying their grievances to the President and Secretary of State at Washington. It must be remembered that many of the claims

adjudicated by the mixed commission had been of long standing, say from twenty to fifty years and upwards, and had been pressed upon the considera-tion of the government of Venezuela by a long succession of American ministers, viz:—Williamson, Hall, Ellice, Shields, Steele, Eames, Turpin, Culver and Wilson, accredited to this government; but the successive governments of Venezuela have become callous to every demand and remonstrance. They are always prepared with multifarious excuses, in them-selves unfounded. They find means to get up and carry on revolutions, and the chiefs of the defeared

selves unfounded. They find means to get up and carry on revolutions, and the chiefs of the defeared as well as the successful party accumulate large fortunes from the spoils.

The Congress lately in session increased the military pension list to about \$100,000 per month. Generals with \$300 pensions per month to Squander at the gaming table, while the suferings of widows and orphans and other claimants go unneeded. Thus it may be seen that those who have committed depredations against the lives and property of American citizens are pampered and rewarded, but never punished. No less than 200 generals, like vampires, are sucking the heart's blood of the nation, and whose services have only been to make revolutions and counter-revolutions, not from any patriotic motive, but for power and gain. It is understood that on the last day before Congress adjourned in secret session, they advised that the American claims be resisted at all hazards. The government of the United States becoming tired of the machinations constantly practised by Venezuela to thwart the-pressing demands on her by the American ministers, finally succeeded in making a treaty to organize a mixed commission for the decision of all the claims pending between the two governments, and the amount to be awarded, made payable to the United States seconding time of the machinations constantly practised by Venezuela to the wind the claims pending between the two governments, and the amount to be awarded, made payable to the United States percent of \$125,464, payable in American gold; and it appears unaccountably strange that no demand to the present day has been made on the Government of Venezuela either for principal or interest. On the Mt of August six months' more interest will be due; and if the government at Washington allows these sums to accumulate the more difficult it will be to obtain payment. If the American gold; and it appears unaccountably strange that no demand to the present day has been made on the government efuse justice to her own citiz

List of Americans registered at the banking house of Drexel, Harjes & Co., No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, for the week ending June 10, 1869;—Philiadelphia—Mr. M. Weaver and family, Mr. J. S. Miller, Mr. J. F. Balley, Mr. Meredith Balley, Mr. John F. Orne, Mr. A. D. Jessup, Miss C. Jessup, Mr. C. Hammond, Mrs. C. Hammond, Rev. Dr. J. H. Alday, Mr. Arnoq Phillips, Mr. Richard Jennings, Mr. C. Janentzky, Mr. L. M. Whillidin, Mr. and Mrs. Hefter Huddy, Miss Long Androus de Lavalle, Mr. Richard Cow. Mr. Jose Antonio de Lavalle, Mr. Richard Cow. Mr. J. Frailey Smith, Mr. P. A. Hinckle, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Wilstach, Mr. B. F. Ferguson, Miss Ann E. Biddle, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Hoyt, Mr. Maurice A. Hoyt, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Hoyt, Mr. Musien, Jr., Mr. R. W. Coshman, Mr. Theod. Wernwag, Mr. E. F. Whitington, Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Fell, Mr. J. W. Johnson and family, Mr. B. R. Russell, Mr. Charles R. Scull, Miss E. Clement, Mr. B. R. Nussell, Mr. Charles R. Scull, Miss E. Clement, Mr. Mr. M. Moston, Mr. C. A. Gallodsy, Mr. Walter S. Massey, Mr. W. Moston, New York—Mr. Henry Arthur, Mr. John W. Deering, Coinnet George G. de L. Byron, Mr. H. S. Sradford, General Aaron Seeley, Mr. C. E. Groesbeck, Nr. John Ross, Mrs. J. Dickinson Smith and family, Mr. and Mrs. Mr. Charles W. Darhag, Mrs. S. M. Mygatt, Mr. J. S. Rogers, Mr. Edgar S. Hyatt, Dr. Cock, Mrs. E. H. Gardnar, Mr. James M. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Mr. Charles W. Darhag, Mr. And Mrs. W. H. Herrman, Mr. Samuel W. Patchen, Mr. James M. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. B. R. Alden, Mr. Francis Oakey, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Herrman, Mr. B. H. Randolph, Mr. G. D. Clark, Miss C. Parker. Massachusetts—Miss H. A. Huribut, Providence—Miss A. V. Potter. Washington—Mr. C. B. Reed. Bloomington—Gastav Mueller. St. Louis—Mr. John Whittaker. Wilmington, Del.—Mr. Levi C. Bird.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

The Dog Difficulty-Ill-Bred Cure to Suffer-An Offal Boat in the East River-Life Saving Appliances-Interesting Reports and De-

The regular weekly meeting of the Board of Health was attended yesterday by all the members—President Lincoln in the chair.

Assistant Inspector Ingram reported that the American India Rubber Company permits steam to escape from under the sidewalk in front of their premises, thereby endangering life and health. Referred to the Sanitary Superintendent for his report.

A suit was ordered to be commenced against certain parties in Peekskill for herding pigs in the con-

br. Smith, from the Sanitary Committee, reported u pon a letter of Mr. Bergh, on the subject of hydro-phobia and the impounding of dogs. The report

says.—
So far as these questions interest the Board of Health and affects its action it is sufficient to say:—
First.—That the cause or causes of spontaneous hydrophobic are unknown.
Second.—That it occurs in all countries at all seasons of the year and in both sexes.
Third.—That it is propagated by contagion—that is, by the bite of animals affected with rables.
Fourth.—That it is most prevaient in districts where there is the largest number of roving, uncared-for dogs.

there is the largest number of roving, uncared-fordogs.

Fifth—That a single affected dog will cause a widespread epidemic where dogs run at large in great
numbers.

Sixth—That the most effective preventive measures
adopted against hydrophobia are those which reduce
the number of roving, vagrant dogs.

The committee, therefore, recommended that an
ordinance be prepared by the attorney, for the destruction of all roving, vagrant dogs not in the cusstody of a master or owner, roaming at large at all
seasons of the year.

A report from the chemist. Dr. Chandler, in refer-

A report from the chemist, Dr. Chandler, in reference to the manner of manufacturing gas by the Manhattan Gas Company, was read, stating that he nad visited the place, but had not had time to con-

clude his investigation.

Reports were made regarding an offal boat lying off the Brookiyn shore, which it is claimed is one of the most offensive nuisances prevalent in that city. Reerred to the counsel for an order of abatement. The following reports of Dr. Harris and Sanitary

most offensive nuisances prevaient in that city. Referred to the counsel for an order of abatement. The following reports of Dr. Harris and Sanitary Inspector Judson were received and read:—

METROPOLITAN BOARD OF HEALTH.)

The subjoined report of Sanitary inspector, Dr. Adoniram B. Judson, upon the condition and userdiness of the rescue apparatus and stations for saving life at the watersides is respectfully submitted to the Board for the purpose of giving information which is much desired by the public.

With more than one hundred miles of populous watersides, the Metropolitan district needs to have these simple appliances for saving life extended to every point that is much frequented by the public during the hot soason. And as it is not necessary or desirable that the Board of Health should bear all the cost of supplying the rescue apparatus, I have requested the Sanitary Engineer to find out the lowest terms at which good sets of the same can be furnished by shopmen. The lowest price per set yet offered is twenty-seven dollars for the whole, well finished and lettered. Probably other shops will soon be able to supply the apparatus at a still cheaper rate, but these facts are mentioned simply to encourage the adoption and supplying of the means of rescue from drowning at every place of resort and exposure by the river and baysides of the Metropolitan district. Dr. Judson's report contains suggestions that seem worthy of the Board's consideration, and as the last seven years of his professional life have been spent in naval service under the government, it seemed desirable to have him make this first inspection of the rescue apparatus which the Board liberally provided last year. He has not yet ascertained the total number of lives saved by these new means of rescue, but we are informed that at the station in this city alone no less than thirty were saved before the commencement of hot weather; in other words, more than one life for every station in this city in the first nine months.

If the Board will perm

To the SECRETARY METROPOLITAN BOARD OF HEALTH.

METROPOLITAN BOARD OF HEALTH.

June 14, 1869.

E. HARRIS, M. D., Sanitary Superintendent Metropolitan Board of Health:

Sin—in obedience to your orders I have carefully inspected the apparatus at the rescue stations established by the Board on the waterside in the lower districts of New York city, and have the honor to report as follows:—

The apparatus consists of the following pieces:—
First, a light grappling pole, about seventeen feet in length, carrying at one end a three-pronged grappling iron, with widely extended curved blades, and at the other end a few fathoms of line, to guard against the escape and loss of the pole when in use. Second, a heaving line, kept constantly coiled for instant use. One end of the line is armed with a small grappling swivel, for the recovery of bodies beyond the reach of the grappling pole. The other end of this line is furnished with a wooden float, to facilitate the heaving of the line and to enable the swimmer to see to grasp the line. Third, aliadder provided with a rope, to prevent its escape, to two strong hooks for attachment to the edge of the pier or bulkhead. The ladder enables the operator to descend to the water and to lift the weak or lifeless body on to the wharf. Fourth, the apparatus is not complete without a copy of the Board in the absence of models. The different pieces are admirably adapted to the purposes for which they were designed. Together they form a life-saving apparatus which needs scarcely any change to make it answer the peculiar requirements.

poses for which they were designed. Together they form a life-saving apparatus which needs scarcely any change to make it answer the peculiar requirements of our waterside.

The following is a statement of the pieces at each station and the condition of each piece:—

RESCUE STATIONS ON SORTH RIVER.

Pier 1, foot of Battery place, Camden and Amboy boata-Grappping pole, heaving line and ladders; all in good condition. Grapppling pole, heaving line and ladders; all in good con-dition.

Pier 10, foot of Carilale street—Grappling pole and ladder; the ladder broken; otherwise the apparatus is in good con-

the ladder protein; district, New Jersey Central—Grappling Pier 16, Liberty street, New Jersey Central—Grappling pole, ladder and a set of framed instructions for resuscitation; all in good condition.

Pier 18, Cortiandt street, Jersey City ferry—Grappling pole, heaving line, iadder and set of framed instructions; all in good condition.

Pier 29, Warren street, Nicaraugua office—Heaving line in good condition. good condition.

Pier 26, Chambers street, Pavonia ferry—Grappling pole, itseles and framed instructions; repairs to building in progress on pier; apparatus removed, probably for safe keep-

progress on pier: apparatus removed, process, to fing the 34, Harrison street.—Grappling pole, heaving line and ladder: in good condition.

Pier 38, Destrouses street, Jersey-City ferry.—Pole, heaving line, ladder and instructions: in good condition.

Pier 44, Spring street, Fautic Mall steamship Company—Grappling pole, ladder and framed instructions; in good con-

Pier 44, Noring arrest, route hand streamsing Company—Grappling pole, ladder and framed instructions; in good condition.

Pier 47, West Bouston street, National Steamship Company—Grappling pole, beaving line, ladder and framed copy particles; a fass broken, otherwise in good condition.

Pier 54, Charistopher attreet.—Pole, beaving line, ladder and instructions; all in good condition.

Pier 74, Chanewoots street.—Dumping ground—Pole, heaving line, ladder and framed set of instructions; all in good condition.

ing line, ladder and framed set of instructions; all in good condition.

RESCUE STATIONS ON EAST RIVER.

Pier 1, foot of Whitshall street, South ferry—Grappling pole, heaving line and ladder. The box containing the coil of heaving line by a ferry boat lost overboard. Otherwise the apparatus is in cond condition.

Pier 7, south states of the property of the serving line and ladder. Grappling pole brotten in rescuing a boy. Heaving line is broken. Otherwise eraything is in good condition. Pier 8, north side location sile—Pole and ladder. Two fathoms of rope missing. Otherwise in good condition.

Pier 13, near Oid silp—Grappling pole and harder. Two good condition.

Apparatus could be piaced in a more convenient situation. Pier 8, north size Coemies sib—Pole and ladder. Two fathoms of rope missing. Otherwise in good condition. Pier 18, near Old sib—Grappling pole and heaving line. In good condition.
Pier 19, wall street ferry—Grappling pole, heaving line and ladder. In good condition.
Pier 19, value for pry—Grappling pole, heaving line and ladder. In good condition.
Pier 19, flariford girs—stappling pole, heaving line and ladder. In good condition.
Pier 19, flariford girs—stappling pole, heaving line, ladder and framed copy of instructions for resuscitation. All in good condition.
Pier 34, Catharine street ferry—Grappling pole, heaving line, ladder and framed instructions. All in good condition.
Pier 34, Catharine street ferry—Grappling pole, heaving line, ladder and framed instructions. All in good condition.
Pier 36, Columen street—Heaving line and framed instructions. In good condition.
Pier 36, flouverneur slip—Heaving line and framed instructions. In good condition.
It will be seen that the loss by exposure to weather, accident, wear or theft has been very slight. It is gratifying to observe that the humane purposes of the Board are appreciated by the people of the water-side as is evident from the fact that scarcely a dime's worth has been stolen where so much material has been exposed within the reach of every passer-by.
These stations, which were established last August, have been emisently useful in saving life and bringing relief and comfort at a time when a quarter of a minute is of momentions value in the struggle for life.

I respectfully recommend that each of the stations which do not already have a full set of apparatus be provided with the pieces that are wanting.
I would further recommend that a complete station be established on every pier from the foot of Grand street, East river, to be foot of Gansevoort street, North river; and that along the entire water-side of the Metropolitan district those points be selected for the established on every pier from

supply of life-saving apparatus on board of passenger steamboats. At this season thousands of people are crowding the pleasure steamers that ply on our neighboring waters. The apparatus which may be deemed sufficient for the customary or regular business of a boat would prove utterly inadequate if a disaster were to occur when her saloons and guards were crowded with an excursion party, made up in a great measure of women and children. A wise foresight seems to imperatively demand that special provision be made against such wholesale calamity as may take place at any day during the warm season.

season.
I am respectfully your obedient servant.
A. B. JUDSON. M. D.,
Assistant Sanitary Inspec

Assistant Sanitary Inspector.

351 STANTON STREET, New YORK, June 16, 1869.

TO WILLIAM E. WORTHEN, Sanitary Engineer Metropolitan Board of Health:—
SiR—In reply to your inquiry concerning the cost of furnishing life-saving apparatus, according to the specifications of the Metropolitan Board of Health, I hereby effer to furnish complete sets at the rate of twenty-seven dollars for each set. Yours respectfully,

The Sanitary Superintendent made the following secont on the health of the city:—

The Sanitary Superintendent made the following report on the health of the city:—

In the week ending Saturday, June 19, there were 49 ideaths in New York and Brooklyn. The public institutions gave 87 of these deaths in the former and only in the lattor city; 28.14 per cent of the total mortality in New York, and 34.72 per cent of the total in Brooklyn occurred in children that had not reached their first birchday; and 52.45 per cent and 64.59 per cent of the total mortality in the respective cities occurred in children under five years of age. Measies deatroyed more lives last week than in any previous week for three years, 36 deaths being charged to this malady in New York, and 19 in Brooklyn. Its course has been marked by unusual fatality the past twelve weeks. In that period 245 persons have perished by it in New York, and 101 in Brooklyn.

fatality the past twelve weeks. In that period 245 persons have perished by it in New York, and 101 Brooklyn.

Cholers infantum has scarcely begun its summer's work. Only 5 deaths were charged to it in New York and 7 in Brooklyn; and the total mortality by diarrhead disorders amounted to only 47 in both cities. Puthlsic pulmonalis and the total mortality by lung diseases reached the lowest point for the year last week. Only 70 consumptives, or about 9 per cent of the whole death list, and only 163 deaths by all kinds of pulmonary diseases occurred in these two cities in the week. The mean temperature was at 72.83 Fahrenheit; the extreme range was from 84 to 58 degrees Fahrenheit.

In Breslau and several other German towns smallpox has assumed the character of an epidemic. At no former period in twenty years has there been such prevalence of that loathsome malady. From information received irom those and the other cities of Europe, we are warranted in stating that in no other great city in the world is smallpox more completely under control than in New York. Vascination is again proved

irom those and the other cities of Europe, we are warranted in stating that in no other great city in the world is smallpox more completely under control than in New York. Vaccination is again proved to be the only adequate safeguard when the contagion is threatening.

The presence of yellow fever in hospital ships in the lower bay and its occurrence in West Indian vessels, will not endanger the public health, for it is controlled by the simplest of means, namely, absolute quarantine and disinfection of all infected things.

TATISTICS OF BIRTHS, MARBIAGES AND STILL BIRTHS

things.
TATISTICS OF BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND STILL BIRTHS
IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK ENDING
JUNE 19, 1889.
Total number of births certified by physicians... 252
Total number of still births certified by phy-

MAYOR HALL ON THE COMMISSIONS.

Mayor Hall has caused to be transmitted to the Board of Fire Commissioners the following commu-nication, which explains itself:—

nication, which explains itself:—

MAYON'S OFFICE, NEW YORK, June 22, 1889.

TO CHARLES E. GILDWESLEVE, Secretary of the Board of Fire Commissioners:—
I have the honor to acknowledge receipt from you of the following request addressed to the Mayor:—
I am instructed by the Board of Commissioners to invite you to name a day when it will be convenient for you to most with the Board of Estimate, as provided for in chapter 289, Laws of 1908.

The Mayor has aiready orally declined to attend. Lest the Board should misapprehend the message, opect to the Board, or of anything revolutionary of disorganizing, he desires me to give his reamons, and, in doing so, to induige on his behaling anything the desires me to give his reamons, and, in doing so, to induige on his behaling his property of the property of the sole responsibility. That which they claim for themselves they desire to extend to others. The Board of Pire Commission, and it solely expends its moneys, it solely andiss its own bills, and the law of its existence provides money without the necessity of applying for "legislative logroding" or "legislative legerdemain." In all itsolely expends its moneys, it solely andiss its own bills, and the law of its existence provides money without the necessity of applying for "legislative logroding" or "legislative logroding" or "legislative logroding" of "legislative logroding" or "legislative logroding" of the law of its existence provides money without the commissioners want to solely decermine what the Domissioners with or Solely decermine what the Commissioners with or Existence of the Board of Estimate. Their attendance, however, is not necessary to make a quorum. They might be ever so much opposed to what the Commissioners with or overrule them. Therefore the Board can lose nothing by their absence. The declination is neither disrespectful nor revolutionary. It was certainly very kind of the Legislature to give the local authority were well to the logislature to give the local authority were well and the local authority of the logislature to give the local authority were well and the local authority will be applied to the logislature of give the local authority were well and the local authority were well and the local authority were well and the local authority will be a local authority will be local authori

NEPOTISM IN VIRGINIA.—At Charlestown, Va., one family seems to have monopolized the offices. The love of holding office sometimes runs in families, as for instance, President Grant's, but all are not so fortunate. The Chapline family, of Charlestown, however, seems to be an exception. There are Joseph A. Chapline, Judge of the Circuit Court: L. Thomas Chapline, Deputy Sheriff; Isaac Chapline, Sr., Assessor; Little Josie Chapline, cierk in Post Office.

"YELLOW JACK."

The Yellow Fever in the Lower Bay—Its Ravages—Necessity for Precautions—Dr. Swinburne's Quarantine Fleet. Eight miles below this city, in the lower quaran-

ne waters, the dread marauder of the tierra cati-

ente, the Yellow Jack, imported directly from the

sugar coast of Cuba, is holding high revel on board the hospital ship illinois. Of course this unwel-come and deadly visitant came as usual like the thief in the night, without herald of his approach, without warning and, certainly, without pity. The place where he is now feasing in grim luxuriance is just below the easterly end of Staten Island, in the lower harbor, near the newly erected nospital quarters on the West Bank, a strip of several acres, quarters on the west Bank, a strip of several acres, where a large building has recently been completed to receive patients from the pisgue same of quarantine. Accommodation is provided for about a thousand patients, but if only a small number, say fifty or an hundred, are on hand, they are to be removed to the Illinois hospital ship and the passengers, if there be any in a state of sound health are transferred from the vessel in which they come to the West Bankgooncern, where they remain until all danger is supposed to have passed away, until their floating conveyance is pronouncedfout of danger and gone through the orden of fumigation, and until Captain O'Rourke, head doctor, cook, carpenter, &c., of lower quarantine, deems the un-happy emigrants, sallors, or whatever else they may be, to have thoroughly explated their reckless indifference to infection. The HERALD has no such motive in view as seeking to create alarm at the thought of yellow fever being within so short a distance of the city and all the elements of heat, fifth and densely packed tenement houses here in our midst, prepared with open arms to welcome any such visitor, but there is no one who can question the propriety of this paper arousing from time to time the people of this perilously crowded city to the necessity of using every precaution to save themselves from the fate that other communities more favorably ciroverweening sense of security. The United States steamer Saratoga was the first, as it should have been the last, to introduce the yellow fever to our harbor this season. Cuba furnished the seeds of the disease, and the unhappy result so far has been of the disease, and the uninsppy result so har has been the death of seven galiant seamen and the illness of as many more, with the likelihood of others in the progress of the warm weather developing symptoms of the epidemic. The bark Maggie V. Hugg, of Baltimore, ten days from Matanzas, with sugar, had two cases of fever on board. Samuel Brown, seaman, was removed to hospital, dangerously afflicted; but the other case, by quick and skilful treatment in the beginning, is now in a state of convalescence. Yesterday the United States steamer Penobscot, from Havana, steamed up the

and skilful treatment in the beginning, is now in a state of convalescence. Yesterday the United States steamer Penobscot, from Havana, steamed up the harbor, but though there were no fever cases developed on board the Health Officer's boat thought it just as well to take hold of the man-of-war and bring her back to realize the delights of quarantine.

Of those who died belonging to the Saratoga since Saturday last were John Henry, of England; Samuel S. Biodgett, of Ogdensburg; James Anderson, of New York. Of those who lingered up to yesterday were William Watson, of Boston, Mass.; James S. Corsa, of Solon, N. Y.; Frank Craus, of Brooklyn, apprentice. The latter are on board the illinois; the former, with their companions who went before them, sleep their last sleep in the Quarantine Cemetery, near the end of Staten Island. The bark New York, from Matanzas, on coming into the lower bay was found to have two cases of yellow fever; but neither being of a malignant type the proper course of treatment soon put them in a condition of convalescence. These vessels are detained for observation by the Health Officer. What course of observation Dr. Swinburne intends to pursue is known only to himself. Let hum please observe that if no real case of yellow fever exists on board some of these vessels no possible good can arise from keeping a crew of sallors or a load of immigrants in close proximity to a recking hospital ship, under a blazing sun, in a condition of inertia and with every predisposition to contagion from the circumstances surrounding them.

The Health Officer's flag now waves in all its glory of dismally suggestive yellow in the lower quarantine bay. Upper quarantine is deserted. The "placer" at present lies flour miles below. The Andrew Fletcher, tugboat, passenger vessel, flagship and general prowler and privateer has just been added, in connection with that precious craft, the Four Brothers, to the quarantine feet. The latter was a towed to the lower bay vesterday, looking as demure and innocent as though

ner pier, and yet the immense expense of employing lighters is that infection may lurk in the cargo, and it would therefore be dangerous for the ship herself to turn it out on the city piers. Where is the difference? None, of course; but the motive for this curious arrangement is found in the Health Officer's off-repeated declaration that he took the position he now holds to make money, and that he'd be d—d if he didn't, having no professional reputation to lose. Perhaps the Board of Health has some reputation at stake, and will show in the next action it takes what opinion it holds of Dr. Swinner's precautions to preserve the health of this metropolis from foreign epidemics.

A LEGAL JOUST.

A Bellicose Disciple of Coke—A Woman in the Case.

At the Tombs yesterday Judge Dowling was called to adjudicate upon a case of rare interest. Edward D. McCarthy appeared as complainant against John D. McGregor, charging him with assault and battery. Both, as is well known, are lawyers; the latter, in addition to being a lawyer and at one time Assistant. addition to being a lawyer and at one time Assistant Corporation Attorney, having gone out as coionel of the Scott Life Guard, and served with distinction during the war. Each had friends in court, mainly representatives of their profession. Accompanying Mr. McGreggor was also a policeman.
"Well, state your case," said the Judge to the

complainant.
"I was seated at a desk in my office at No. 6 Pine

street," the complainant went on to state, "when Mr. McGreggor came in and handed me a letter;

Mr. McGreggor came in and handed me a letter; there's a letter for you to read, he said to me; I can't read it now, I told him; but you must read it, said Mr. McGreggor; I will not read it now, I replied."

"The letter was not a challenge, was it?" interrupted the Judge.

"I don't know what were its contents. I didn't read it," answered Mr. McCarthy.

"I told him it was about a lady he had maligned," interrupted Mr. McGreggor.

"Please wait; you shall have your say soon," remarked the Judge to Mr. McGreggor, and the latter at once subsided into silence. "Go on with your statement, Mr. McCarthy."

"I'll give you a minute to read that letter, Mr. McGreggor said to me," continued Mr. McCarthy."

"Ou can't force me to read it, I told him, and thereupon he assaulted me, when, after striking me several blows, which he did in rapid succession, friends interfered and rescued me from him, and sent for a policeman and had him arrested."

"What became of the letter:" asked the Judge, whose mind seemed to dwell with special interest on this point.

"I don't know," answered Mr. McCarthy.

"Neither do I," said Mr. McGreggor.

"Now, what is your story?" said the Judge to the alleged assailant.

"I gave him a letter, as he states," and Mr. McGreggor. "I told him it was about a lady he had maligned. This lady stands in peculiarly delicate relations to me. I had told him previously that I had been told what he had said about her, and he wished to know who my informant. He refused to read the letter or make any explanation, and I assaulted him."

"You confess the assault, then," spoke up the Judge.

"Certainly."

"How much!"

"The small amount of \$300."

It was finally arranged that as Mr. McGreggor had no one present to give bail for trial."

"How much!"

"The was finally arranged that as Mr. McGreggor had no one present to give bail to might yo on as own recognifisance to appear for trial this morning at the Court of Special Sessions.

SUIT AGAINST OLE BULL DISMISSED.—The suit at St. Faul, Minn., of George W. Moore against Ole Bull to recover for an old printing bill, has been dis-